dislation whereby the men of the Twentyfifth Infantry who were discharged without honor for their alleged participation in the Brownsville row, would be enabled to reenter the army without losing pay of

Shortly before 10 o'clock this evening Samuel Gompers and two of the members of the executive conference of the American Federation of Labor were taken before the sub-committee of the resolutions nittee. They came to make a demand for the anti-injunction plank and the other sures which the federation is seeking to get into the platform.

Vice-Presidents Keefe and Duncan, did not make any arguments or present any sugges-tions to the platform sub-committee. It was agreed that they should postpone their representations until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning when the sub-committee will

The sub-committee accepted planks presented by the representatives of Mr. Taft approving the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill as a temporary measure of relief and providing for more railroad legislation.

The subcommittee then began the consideration of the plank, also presented by Mr. Taft's friends, pointing to the efforts of the Republican party to give squal treatthe Republican party to give equal treat

The sub-committee adjourned at 12:15 A. M. to meet in the morning at 10 o'clock, after having adopted the plank dealing with the treatment of the negro. There was no test vote at any time. Each side seemed to desire to avoid it, although it was apparent that the radical element in the majority.

## ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON. 'Smash the Opposition" Was What Hitch cock Heard by Telephone.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Orders were sent from Washington to-day to Frank H. Hitchcock, the steam roller man at Chicago, firecting him not to concede one jot or tittle to the "allies" on the platform.

The platform to be ratified by the Republican convention must contain a strong declaration in favor of anti-injunction, a plank approving the anti-trust policies of the Administration and in other respects hew close to the line laid down by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. "Smash the opposition" was the substance

of a telephone message sent to Mr. Hitchcook. This applied particularly to antiinjunction. The statement was made today by an Administration leader that the allies would gain nothing by their onslaughts on the proposed plank on antiinjunction.

"The personnel of the committee has been canvassed," he said. "We control two-thirds of its members. Speaker Cannon may rave, threaten or bully. He will find he is not dealing with Representatives in Congress He will be up against men who believe in the Roosevelt policies.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft became convinced to-day that prompt action had to be taken to prevent a possible compromise on the terms employed in the anti-injunction plank. After a conference at the White House it was decided to warn Mr. Hitchcook that second only in importance to the nomination of Taft was an impression in the platform that would appeal to organized labor.

Confidence is expressed that the platform will go through just as it has been dictated from Washington.

The stock of Gov. Albert Baird Cummins of Iowa as the Administration choice for second place on the ticket advanced several points to-day. This was due to res received from the country acclaiming the Cummins boom. They came largely from labor leaders, among whom Gov. Cummins is popular. The Iowa Governor has made a record at Des Moines that has the approval of organized labor. He is a favorite particularly with railway employees, according to statements made

While Senator Jonathan Prentice Dolliver has not yet been dropped from the list, he runs second to Cummins to-day. Manworry about the Vice-Presidency. He has been instructed to get the platform out of the way before turning his attention to the tail end of the ticket. Final instructions as to the Vice-Presidential candidate will g to him probably to-morrow night or Thursday morning. A Taft man questioned today concerning the Secretary of War's preference as to a running mate said:

"You will observe that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is taking a prominent part in Chicago in furthering the Cummins boom. Senator Borah is a close personal friend of Secretary Taft. In fact, it is my beilef that if Mr. Taft is elected President the Taft administration leader in the Senate will be Mr. Borah. The Idaho Senator will do nothing at Chicago contrary to the wishes of the Secretary of War. You can draw your own conclusions.

The President issued a statement to-day regarding "a tentative draft" of the platform which has appeared in the newspapers. The statement follows:

"That which purports to be the so-called Administration platform' telegraphed from Chicago this morning is a mere tentative draft prepared by one of the members of the resolutions committee submission to Mr. Taft with a view of securing his views upon the planks. A large part of this purported platform was never seen by the President at all, and a mber of the planks contained in the er were subjected to amendments. bal and substantial. This and other drafts were tentative merely, for the information of estain members of the resolutions committee who were seeking the
views of various prominent Republicans.

"Neither the Panident nor Mr. Taft did
commit himself, to any particular form of platform,
but various drafts of proposed planks were

but various drafts of proposed planks were aid before both."

The following statement concerning Secretary Taft's religion was given out at the White House to-day:

Secretary Taft is of a Unitarian family, his father and mother being Unitarians, his grandmother having joined the Unitarian movement with the famous ir. Channing. Secretary Taft, like his father before him, was a member of the Unitarian Church of Cincinnati.

the Unitarian Church of Cincinnati.

"He has a pew and attends the services of the Unitarian Church at Four-reenth and L streets, Washington,D. C., of which the Rev. Dr. Pierce is pastor, but he sometimes goes with Mrs. Taft, who, like her family, is an Episcopalian, to St. John's irriscopal Church, which she attends and where she has a pew. Their daughter was confirmed in this church last year. In the summer at Murray Bay for the last sixteen years Mr. Taft has taken particular interest to the Union Chapel of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, where he has attended every Sunday for the three months of his vacation."

Barring unforeseen accidents at the

Barring unforeseen accidents at the convention President Rocsevelt and Secretary Tatt are getting ready to quit Washington. The President leaves Washington for Oyster Bay on Saturday morning.

Almost immediately after he is nominated by the Chicago convention Secretary Taft will place his resignation in the hands of President Rocsevelt, the resignation to take effect July 1. Gen. Latke E. Wright of Tennessee, who has been decided upon to succeed Mr. Taft, will be on hand to qualify for the office.

Mr. Taft will go to his home in Cincinnati some time in July, although it is possible that he may decide to take a few days rest at a quiet resort before going to Ohio

CONVENTION'S ONLY OUTBURST IS FOR THE JUDICIARY.

Roosevelt's Name Received With a Mild Demonstration That the Ohio Delegation Studiously Avoids Participating in -No Cheers for Taft's Portratt.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The first session of the Republican national convention began promptly at noon and ended shortly after

During that time there was only one burst of applause, one demonstration which woke the convention to a pitch of cheering which made it look like a convention. It was when temporary Chairman Julius Cesar Burrows, in strong tones and with gestures, to which he seldom resorts, declared in his speech the following:

"The Department of Justice has proseouted its work with fidelity and diligence, eeking to prevent violations of the Federal law and to mete out meritorious punishment to the guilty. Its most important work during the last four years has been to defend the soundness of the position aken by it relating to prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, by carrying the proceedings which it has thus inaugurated through the various courts and to the final determination of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the constitutionality of these acts might be adjudicated and settled. This great Department of Justice, its head the legal adviser of the President and Cabinet-I say this great Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary constitute the conservative and the restraining force which holds the Government to its true course, and there should be no sympathy with that spirit which would divest the courts of their constitutional powers or impeach their integrity. 'Ap-

"The courts are the safeguards of the individual and of the Republic. If constitutional government and civil liberty should ever be imperilled in this country and driven to bay they will find their true refuge and defence within the impenetrable fortress of the Supreme Judiciary of the United States." [Applause.]

NEW YORK ROARS APPROVAL.

The New Yorkers, waving tiny banners. jumped to their feet and roared approval of these utterances. The Ohio men, led by ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick; the Massachusetts men, headed by Senator Crane and Senator Lodge; the Pennsylvanians, with Senator Boise Penrose in the van, and the delegates from all other States and even those from the Territories broke out into stentorian cheers at that part of Mr. Burrows's speech.

The convention had been droning along. There was not even a spark of applause when the Ohioans came in with a blue silk banner edged with heavy bullion with the legend "William H. Taft, Our Candidate."

It has been suggested for two or three days that Mr. Burrows should interpolate in his speech something stronger for Roosevelt than was contained in the original document. Mr. Burrows complied with the request. In numerous instances he mentioned the President's name, and beyond the usual handclapping which naturally would follow the mention of the name of the President of the United States there was nothing out of the usual order of things. It was a cold session save for the inci-

dent which told of the real sentiment of the delegates concerning the attitude of the demagogues of the land against the

NO ANTI-INJUNCTION PLANK. When that storm of expression of ap-

proval subsided Senator Carter of Montana | silver band, bearing an American flag in an anti-injunction plank would be found in the platform of this convention.

Senator Crane, speaking of the episode, told his friends that it was apparent to all that the convention was opposed to an anti-injunction plank and that if the committee on resolutions decided to insert one in the platform the fight over it would be taken to the floor of the convention, which without the slightest doubt would throw it out.

Usually men not principles are cheered

in political conventions, but the applause to-day for Mr. Burrows's utterances concerning the courts made it plain to all that the people have taken a deep interest in this matter, that they are conversant with all its meanings; and it was made doubly plain that this convention does not approve of these radical, socialistic, populistic attacks upon the judiciary of the nation. Certainly 15,000 people attended the first ession of the convention. Secretary Taft's family and friends were out in force. They were clustered around Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth the President's son-in-law and daughter. The Taft party included Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Miss Louise Taft of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ingalis of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ricks of Cleveland, Mrs. Ezra McCagg of Chicago, Mrs. Agnes Eckstein of Cincinnati, Mrs. A. H. Hinkle of Cincinnati, Mrs. Charles Anderson of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Miss Louise Taft of New York, Horace D. Taft of Watertown, Conn.; Horace Kimball

of Watertown, Conn.; Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Elmer Dover, Major and Mrs. B. B. Ray, Mrs. James Bryce, wife of the British Ambassador and L. A. Coro-Milas, the Greek Minister. Mme. Jusserand and the French Minister were close by, and Wu Ting-fang's gown made a bit of color equal to the gowns of the women. Then, not far way, were Mrs. Harry New, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the Speaker at Albany and daughter of the late John Hay; Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Nathan Bay Scott and many other wives of notables and delegates.

HALL BLOOMS WITH COLORS. The great convention hall, the Coliseum, loomed with the colors and the flags of

all nations. There was a great band, but no picture of any of the renowned Republicans of this or other generations aderned the walls. This is a new departure.

ALL CHEER PRAISE OF COURTS of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse or William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and he was on chatty terms with the field marshal of Columbia county, Louis F. Payn.

LOW POB VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Low had smiles and dimples for all and some of the New Yorkers seemed to believe that Mr. Low, when Gov. Hughes is disposed of as a Presidential candidate, might be thought of as the candidate of the delegation for Vice-President.

Senator Beveridge sat demurely beside his colleague, Senator Hemenway. He gave earnest attention to Mr. Burrows's speech. Then these familiar faces were scattered all about in front: Senator Cullom, Franklin Murphy, Senator Scott, Charles P. Taft. Arthur I. Vorys and Charles F. Brooker, and mingling with them all before the convention got under way was Frank H. Hitchcock, who had an alternate seat from Alaska. Hitchcock was here, there and everywhere. He believes that he is to be the chairman of the national committee.

The Wisconsin growd came into the con-

the chairman of the national committee.

The Wisconain crowd came into the convention with Hy-Hy cries for La Follette.

They are really for Roosevelt.

But there was little or no life in the session outside of the outburst for Burrows's eulogy of the judiciary. Now and then the Ohioans, who were next to the New Yorkers and Indianans, would fire quips which told of the unfortunate predicament of the Empire State and the Hoosier State delegates. The New Yorkers have a candidate in Gov. Hughes whom they know they cannot nominate, and every one of them to a man wants Hughes to release them, but the Governor has not up to late to-night accommodated the delegation.

MAKING A BIOGRAPHY.

MAKING A BIOGRAPHY. A personal friend of Gov. Hughes said to-day that the Governor well knew or thoroughly believed that he was not to be nominated here, that it looked like Taft to him, but then the Governor's biographers must have occasion to note that Gov. Hughes was once presented as a Presidential candidate to a national convention of his candidate to a national convention of his

The Hoosier people want Vice-President Fairbanks renominated. They believe, they say, that the Vice-President has made himself so valuable in his present place that he should have it for another term of four years, that is, if Roosevelt or Taft, whichever is nominated for President, can accept the proposal. You see, Mr. Fairbanks might become a very disturbing factor if he were turned loose in his State. He might aspire to either the seat of Senator Beveridge or Senator Hemenway. So probably the Indianans have never been so united as they are at the present moment in proclaiming the availability of Mr. Fairbanks for his present place.

THE CONVENTION OPENS. The Hoosier people want Vice-President

THE CONVENTION OPENS

With the band playing "Hail Columbia,"
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and even "Hail
to the Chief," when the Big White Chief was to the Chief," when the Big White Chief was a thousand miles away; with the chatter of the delegates and the pleasing interest of that vast assemblage Chairman Harry New of the national committee walked upon the platform, accompanied by Senator Burrows and Elmer Dover, secretary of the national

committee.

There was quite a gathering of Catholic clergymen on the platform, headed by the Right Rev. Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Chicago. Beside him was Father Kelly, familiarly known to rich and poor in this great city as the beloved Father Ed. He is known to all here for his abilities in getting places for the men and women of his parish, which is a poor one, and then looking after them, seeing to it that they do their work right. seeing to it that they do their work right. Most of them report to him every Saturday

light. Chairman New has never been a procrastinator. From the day when he was a newspaper man on his father's paper, the Indianapolis Journal, he has been alert, and his spirit has ever been independent. Mr. Hitchcook has had a number of lessons

Promptly at 12 o clock Mr. New called the convention to order. This is a difficult task where 15,000 persons are present. Most of them want to talk a little longer. or the men and women in the galleries want to first a little longer, but in getting the convention in order Chairman New was materially assisted by Sergeant at Arms William F. Stone.

FORT DEARBORN GAVEL. Then the usual gavel incident took place. Then the usual gavel incident took place. Frederick Upham presented to Mr. New the gavel used to open the convention. The gavel was made from a log preserved from old Fort Dearborn. The inside of the cover of the box containing the gavel is left in its rough hewn condition, showing the deep broadaxe cuts. The mallet is about a foot long and around the head is a silver band, bearing an American flag in colored enamel. A silver plate on the box cover bears this legend: "Made of hand hewn oak log from a blockhouse of old Fort Dearborn, the first outpost of civiliza-tion under the United States Government tion under the United States Government in Chicago or vicinity in the old Northwest. 1803; burned by the Indians and rebuilt in 1816. The log from which this gavel and box are made is in the collection of the Department of Municipal History and Museums, Chicago, City Hall; June, 1908."

As Chairman New raised the gavel hundreds of throats roared "New! New! New!" which made it apparent that New has not suffered in popularity because of his tilts with Hitchcock. When quiet was restored Bishop Muldoon, making the sign of the cross, said the prayer for the convention.

"O Almighty and Eternal God, we humbly beseech these meroifully to give ear to the prayers here offered by Thy servants in behalf of the whole nation.

"We humbly implore Thee to bless, guide,

"We humbly implore Thee to bless, guide, and in Thy wisdom direct, the delibera-tions of this convention for the greater tions of this convention for the greater peace, security and happiness of the entire people. Accept these prayers to the glory of Thy name and the good of our souls. "Grant to us all peace, purity and patriotism through Our Lord Jesus Christ, who taught us to pray to Thee, saying, Our Father, who art in Heaven."

CHAIRMAN NEW'S SPEECH. Chairman New in opening the convention

said:
"The hour has arrived for the representatives of the Republican party to meet in its fourteenth national convention at the end of almost twelve consecutive years of the most brilliant administration in the history of the world. There are those present in this audience to-day who participated in the party's first convention, and the accomplishments of that party within so brief a span as the life of men yet living are almost beyond belief.

so brief a span as the life of men yet living are almost beyond belief.

"We are here to assert our pride in what has been done, to approve the achievements of the past, and more especially to commend and indorse the administration of Theodore Rocevelt and those policies which, under his splendid administration, have become known to the receive of this have become known to the people of this tand as the policies of the squre deal."

Secretary John B. Molloy of Columbus read the call for the convention and Chair man New announced that the national committee had recommended the selection of Senator Julius Cæsar Burrows of Michi-gan to be temporary chairman of the con-

Representative Marlin Edgar Olmsted of the Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania moved that the recommendation be unani-mously adopted. This was done, and Sena-tor Burrows began his speech.

ROOSEVELT HEARS BURBOWS. Directly in front of him was an instru-ment which conveyed that speech, words and tones to President Roosevelt in the White House. The President, a thousand miles away, knew instantly just how Senator

all nations. There was a great band, but no picture of any of the renowned Republication of the converted the walls. This is a new departure.

Then too there was no bar in the converted the walls. This is a new departure.

Then too there was no have in the converted the walls. This is a new departure.

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The too there was no have in the converted the walls. This is a new departure.

The too there was no have in the converted the walls. This is a new departure.

The too there was no have in the converted to the power of the prohibitionists in the present political situation.

All the statesmen were jolly and good natured, but there was an omission in the Chlo delegation which was vather pathetic. Senator Foraker was not therespectation to the Republican party had attended every convention of his party since 1880. Senator Penrose and a number of other colleagues of Senator Sen

Boss George W. Cox of Cincinnati, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati and ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland.

Undoubtedly Senator Burrows's speech was intended as a keynote utterance for the campaign. When he spoke of Secretary Root he referred to him as "That matchless Secretary, Elihu Root," and at this all the New Yorkers waved their flags and cheered lustily. Mr. Burrows's utterances on the Philippines were very graciously received, especially that part where he said that if the flag ever does go down on that archipelago it will be to give place to the flag of Filipino independence. His mention of the navy came in for applause, and then came his great words concerning the courts of the land. That was the event of the day.

Sentence Russesses a decleration that the

the courts of the land. That was the event of the day.

Senator Burrows's declaration that the American people are honest and that those who conduct its great business affairs are honest also came in for good recognition. An expression of approval was also given to that part where Senator Burrows read President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Cortelyou wherein the President congratulated the Secretary of the Treasury on the masterful manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Government during the financial panic last fall.

KIND WORD FOR CORTELYOU. KIND WORD FOR CORTELYOU.

Senator Burrows's reference to Secretary Cortelyou was as follows:

Consternation prevailed, confidence was shaken, and nothing but the prompt and heroic action of the Secretary of the Treasury averted a widespread and serious catastrop President Roosevelt well said in commending the Secretary of the Treasury: "I congratulate you upon the admirable way in which you have handled the present

orisis. I congratulate also those conservative and substantial business men who in this

orisis have acted with such wisdom and public

spirit. By their action they did invaluable service in checking the panic which, begin-ning as a matter of speculation, was threaten-ing to destroy the confidence and credit necessary to the conduct of legitimate business. "No one who considers calmly can question that the underlying conditions which make up our financial and industrial well being are essentially sound and honest. Dishonest dealing and speculative enterprise are merely the occasional incidents of our real prosperity. The action taken by you and by the business men in question has been of the utmost consequence and has secured opportunity for the calm consideration which must inevitably produce entire confidence in our

conditions." In the closing part of the Senator's speech this was happily received:

The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform must voice the sober thought of the people and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and

They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of a McKinley and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates

the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record the approving judgment of the American people and upon its renewed declaration of faith invokes continuance of public favor. CALL FOR COMMITTERS.

Secretary Molloy and his assistants then began the call of the delegations for their representatives on the committees, includrepresentatives on the committees, includ-ing credentials, resolutions, rules and per-manent organization. The delegates were impatient. They did not want to wait to hear all that fudge which had already been filed with the secretary of the convention, so Senator Lodge moved that the call be

so Senator Lodge moved that the call be dispensed with.

Temporary Chairman Burrows hoped that Mr. Lodge would modify his request by excepting Louisiana. The national committee had given the illy whites and the anti-lily whites of the State equal honors in the delegation. The delegation had balloted and balloted, always with a tie vote, and so Senator Lodge accepted Senator Burrows's suggestion and Louisiana is without representation on the committees

of the convention.

Representative J. Francis Burke introduced his resolution calling for a reduction of Southern representation in the national convention. It was referred to the committee on platform. On motion of Henator du Pont the convention adjourned until to-morrow noon.

UTAH'S ONE WOMAN DELEGATE.

Hammond, but Roosevelt Is Her Ideal. CHICAGO, June 16 .- The only woman who will have a seat in the Republican convention as a regular delegate ame early to-day. She is Mrs. Lucy A. Clark of Brigham city,

Utah. Mrs. Clark hopes that the Republican party will go on record in favor of woman suffrage at this convention. George Sutherland of Salt Lake City, one of the delegates from Utah and a member of the resolution committee, will on the request of Mrs. Clark introduce a resolution in the committee in favor of the enfranchisement of

women. Mrs. Clarke came to the city merely as an iternate delegate. Three hours after her arrival, however, the Utah delegates went into caucus. Then it was found that one of the regular delegates, C. E. Loose of Provo City, was absent. Further, it was discovered that Mr. Loose would not come to the convention. Thereupon the vacant position was allotted to Mrs. Clark as a regular delegate and the gold badge was pinned upon her dress.

"Of course I'm tremendously proud to be the only woman delegate at the convention," said Mrs. Clark. "As far as I can find out I will be the only woman who has ever sat in a Republican convention as a

over sat in a large state of the control of the politicians declared that a precedent has been established in making Mrs. Clark a full fledged delegate. Mrs. Clark, who is the daughter of one of the early Mormon suffragist. ploneers is an ardent woman suffragist. The is also a great believer in President ne is also a great believer in Pr

Roosevelt.

"I would vote for President Roosevelt if he were running," she said, "for I think his policies perfectly splendid. But as he is not running I will vote for Secretary Tuft, for whom the delegation is instructed."

"What about your Vice-Presidential choice?" she was asked.

"There are so many Vice-Presidential

choice?" she was asked.

"There are so many Vice-Presidential possibilities that I will have some difficulty in making a choice," she said. "As far as I have studied the men mentioned, however, I am inclined to vote for John Hays Hammond. He is a capable man and should make an able Vice-President. But

should make an able Vice-President. But I'll have to analyze the candidates a bit more before I decide."

Turning to the suffrage question, Mrs. Clark declared that the movement was constantly getting on a firmer basis. "The outlook for woman suffrage is good," she outlook for woman suffrage is good," she said. "Suffrage has been proved to be a success in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho. These States have no apology to make for its adoption and its occosional abuse is simply an evidence that the fran-

LIBERTY'S FINAL REFUGE, SAYS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Calls the Department of Justice the Great Conservative Force in the Government. Advisor of Presidents and Cabinets and Guardian of the Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 16. Senator Julius Cesar Burrows of Michigan as temporary chair-man of the Republican national convention to-day delivered an address of great length in which he reviewed the achievements of the country in forty years, giving especial attention to the last four years.

Mr. Burrows departed from his set speech

and interpolated the following paragraph regarding the courts:

The Department of Justice is the great conservative force in the Government. It is the adviser of Presidents and Cabinets and with the Federal judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution. If constitutional government and civil liberty should ever be imperilled in this country and driven to bay they will find their final and secure refuge and defence in the impregnable fortress of the Federal judiciary.

The other chief points of Senator Burows's speech follow:

What has the Republican party done in the last four years to forfeit public con-fidence or create distrust in its capacity for future administration? Although some untoward and unforeseen conditions have beset the republic during the last four years, yet these have been met and overcome with alacrity and courage, and the country has marched steadily onward in its matchless course of industrial triumphs. The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendency and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disquieting condition, not even s temporary panic, which necessarily touches the mainspring of all industrial life, could

arrest the country's resistless advance.

Congress has provided for an investigation into the conditions of working women and children: it has amended and strengthened the law to prevent the importation of contract labor and provided a plan for the further exclusion of that class of Asiatic immigration which enters into competition with American workmen. It has enacted a law limiting railway train service and of railway teleg-

The Congress just closed reenacted the law passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress conform to the opinion of the Supreme Court making common carriers liable for accidents to their employees engaged in interstate commerce. It has enacted a law for the further protection of the life of railroad employees in their hazardous employment. t has provided compensation for laborer and mechanics who may be injured in the service of the Government, and making a provision for their families in the event of their being killed in the course of their em ployment. It has enacted a model child labor aw for the District of Columbia. It has lirected a thorough investigation into the working conditions of the employees of the elegraph and telephone companies doing interstate business, and in response to the urgent appeal from both capital and labor Congress before its adjournment appropriated \$150,000 for an investigation into the cause of mine accidents, with a view of pronoting the safety of workers in our mines. A measure providing for postal savings banks, recommended by the Postmaster General, has secured the favorable action of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and will undoubtedly re ceive the approval of Congress at its next session. It is to be regretted that a measure o provide for the carrying of our mails to the Orient and the South American countries n American ships should have failed, but its passage in the near future is confidently

Our navy has been strengthened until to day we hold a second place among the naval Powers of the world and our fleet of battle ships rides triumphantly around the globe. receiving the friendly salutations of nations, conveying peace and good will to

The Department of Justice has prosecuted its work with fidelity and diligence, seeking to prevent violations of Federal law and to mete out meritorious punishment to the guilty

The Republican party stands for such a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may have made necessary. keeping steadily in view the cardinal printiples of protection to American industries and American labor. As evidence of its good faith in this regard the House of Representatives, by formal resolution, authorized and directed its Committee on Ways and Means "to sit during the recess of Congress and to gather such information, through governmental agents and otherwise, as it may see fit, looking toward the preparation of a bill for the revision of the tariff.

Supplementing this action on the part of the House the Senate on the 18th of May passed a resolution providing that the Committee on Finance sit for the same purpose. These public declarations by Congress upon the eve of the election give the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

Our recent financial disturbance challenged the soundness of our monetary condition and brought to the fore the question of our banking and currency system, the con sideration of which became and continues to be a subject of pressing and commanding importance. In the midst of unusual prosperity, with 6,698 national banks under direct supervision and control of the national Government, with a paid up capital of over \$900,-000,000, a surplus and undivided profits of \$750,000,000 and an outstanding circulation of \$630,000,000 secured by United States bonds every dollar of which was worth its face in gold: with an unprecedented holding of coir in the Treasury of the United States, yet sudden paralysis seized the banks, national and State, and they were either reluctant or unable to respond to the ordinary and legiti-

Consternation prevailed, confidence was shaken and nothing but the prompt and heroic action of the Secretary of the Treas-ury averted a widespread and serious catastrophe.

The recent panic called the attention of

Congress to the necessity of further legis-lation and a measure has been passed providing for an emergency currency of \$500,-

In the meantime, however, the Republican party is not indifferent to the necessity of FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

One 7-passenger touring car and one Limousine. FOR DELIVERY NEXT WEEK

One Baby Tonneau.

## Model Rainier Model

"The Pullman of Motor Cars"

It is not an exaggeration to say that Rainier owners are enthusiasts. They will tell you why they are so. A lively recollection of pleasures enjoyed, annoyances avoided, and of the moderate cost of maintenance and operation, are some of the reasons. They will tell you that the superior qualities of the Rainier car are not offset by a single disadvantage. Let us show you how they express it, with the car before wou-or beneath you-for an object lesson.

Free of Repairs for One Year.

Make and break ignition with new method of application avoid-ALL complicated mechanism. Extra long and wide flat springs: r platform suspension; selective type transmission with ball bear-s; multiple disc clutch, nickel steel throughout; drop frame, 38 inch ing ALL complicated mechanism. Extra long and wide flarear platform suspension; selective type transmission with ings; multiple disc clutch, nickel steel throughout; drop fram wheels. Luxurious 7-passenger tonneau.

DEMONSTRATION TRIPS AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

> Cars of other makes taken in trade at reasonable allowances.



Broadway and 56th St., New York

> Factory: Saginaw, Michigan

a further and comprehensive revision of our monetary and banking system, and to that end the Congress just closed authorized the creation of a monetary commission, with power to inquire into and report to Congress

what changes are necessary or desirable the monetary system of the United States. The building of the Panama Canal, the most colossal undertaking of the century, the successful completion of which is now assured, makes it more important to the United States than ever before that there shall be no hostile control of the route between either our great Atlantic and Pacific ports and the Isthmus. For that reason t is of especial importance that the people inhabiting the islands and shores of the Caribbean shall maintain independent, peaceful and prosperous governments. The policy of the United States to aid them in maintaining such governments has been prosecuted with special success during the last four years.

But the crowning act in the world drama was that in which the President himself took the initiative, halted the contending armies of Russia and Japan and by the treaty at Portsmouth brought about an honorable and, it is to be hoped, an enduring peace between these great Powers. It was a match-

Yet nothing has added so much to his just fame as his persistent and irreversible refusal to break the unwritten law of the Republic by accepting a nomination for a third term.
By this act of self-abnegation he places his name and fame in the secure keeping of his-tory by the side of that of the immortal Wash-

STATE G. A. R. ANGRY AT TAFT. Annual Encampment Would Like to Censure Him for Grant Speech.

BUFFALO, June 16 .-- The forty-second annual encampment of the G. A. R., Department of New York, opened here tonight with a meeting in Convention Hall

KRUG & CO. and daughters attended. The Sons and Daughters of Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps and the women of the G. A. R of the State are holding conventions here at the

same time. The politics that marked the last encampment are absent at this one. The slate which is expected to go through with-out opposition is Major W. H. Daniels of Watertown for department commander, William A. Boyd of New York for senior vice-commander and Dr. Robert P. Bush vice-commander and Dr. Robert P. Bush
of Horseheads for junior vice-commander.
If it were not contrary to the rules of
the organization, it is likely that some
resolutions censuring Secretary Taft for his
utterances about Gen. Grant on Memorial
Lay in New York would be passed in the
convention. Every veteran at the encampment is hot about it. The women of the
auxiliaries wanted to adopt some reachment is not about it. The women of the auxiliaries wanted to adopt some resolutions defending the memory of the great oldier, but the men prevailed upon them to leave anything of that sort, if there was to be any, to the men. The encampment will be a series of camp-fires, banquets and excursions until Thurs-day, when the election of officers will take

afternoon. BLISS PREFERS CORTELYOU

The encampment will break up that

To Complete the Taft Ticket-No Fear of Roosevelt Stampede.

Boston, June 16 .- Taft and Cortelyou s the favorite ticket of Cornelius N. Bliss of New York. Mr. Bliss came to Boston to attend the funeral of his partner, Orlando H. Alford. To a reporter he said: "I am out of politics and my position now is merely that of a spectator, interested

perhaps, but still a spectator. I feel sure that Taft will be nominated. I do not

that Taft will be nominated. I do not think there is the remotest chance of a stampede for Roosevelt. Taft will be a very popular candidate and he will win against Bryan. His record is really a splendid one.

"For Vice-President it seems to me that any of the gentlemen mentioned would do admirably. Gov. Guild is not likely to be the nominee because Massachusetts will hardly get the candidate. Mr. Cortelyou is particularly fitted for the post. He is cool, capable, broadminded and energetic. I myself should like to see him nominated. On the other hand Fairbanks would be likely to have practically no opposition worthy of the name should he decide to run again for second place."

LABOR VIEW OF TAFT. Herman Robinson Says He's Not Regarded as Friendly to Unions.

It was stated yesterday at the New York headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, 25 Third avenue, that any political action its executive council, now in session at Chicago, may take will be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions. Herman Robinson, general organizer of the A. F. of L. and its representative in the East, said that Mr. Taft did not stand high with the unions and that his decisions on labor matters when he occupied the bench

with the unions and that his decisions on labor matters when he occupied the bench were anti-labor decisions.

"Mr. Taft," he said, "is generally known among the labor unions as the 'father of injunctions,' and in the injunctions which have been recently granted against the unions his decisions have been adopted as precedents. While I cannot say officially what organized labor will do, I personally believe that Mr. Taft, judging from his decisions on the bench, will not be acceptable to the labor unions."

He said that he had no official word from Chicago as to what the executive council

He said that he had no official word from Chicago as to what the executive council was doing. In reference to the indorsement of candidates he said:

"The American Federation of Labor cannot support any party. It can support or fight against individual candidates irrespective of party who support or oppose labor measures. What the executive council will do will not be made known here until its present meeting is over, when it will make an official report with demands."

Organizar Robinson would not go on record as saying what kind of anti-injunction plank the A. F. of L. would favor. The executive council would have to decide first and would not make public its plans until its present meeting was over. its present meeting was over.

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MARRIED.

SMITH-DAY .- At the Church of St. Andrew South Orange, N. J., June 15, 1969, by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, Elizabeth Martine Day to Raymond Wood Smith.

VERNAY-KELLEY.—On Tuesday, June 16, 1908, at St. Matthew's Church, New York city, by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Marion Woodruff, daughter of Augustus W. and Christins G. Kelley, to Arthur Stannard Ayant-Vernay.

DIED.

BARR.—At his home. The Baronald, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 16, 1908, William Barr, in the 81st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONNELL.—On Saturday, June 13, at Eatens Neck.
Long Island, N. Y., Harriet, eldest daughter
of Harry E. and Ruth Robinson Donnell, of
pneumonia, in her 5th year. DONNELLY .-- On June 15, at his residence, 739

Macon st., Brooklyn, Lawyer John P. Don-nelly, brother of the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, Flushing, L. I. Funeral on Thursday at 10 A. M., from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near lph av., Brooklyn.

SCRIBNER.—After a lingering filness, on Tuesday,
June 16, at his residence, 240 West 56th st.
John M. Scribner, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral service at his late residence on
Thursday at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood
Comstery.

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